

istry of the Presbyterian church and such times as he shall make manifest to the satisfaction of the presbytery his renunciation of the errors he has been found to hold and his solemn purpose to no longer teach or propagate them."

"Old-Time Recouper." "I think that our committee has done more judicial than ministerial work," said L. L. Lammie yesterday. "Consequently, if we've got to go according to the Fitzgerald opinion I don't see but what we have to begin all over again and throw out every ballot that isn't marked in just the regular way. It seems very unjust. Nobody questions but what those eight votes were cast for Richardson, and yet the burden of taking it to the courts and proving it, and the expense is thrown upon him. Perhaps the canvassing board may realize the error in the future. It is getting to be an old-time recouper. This is the third middle of the kind I've been in. The others were the majority contests of Weston vs. Belknap and Killen vs. Watkins."

Source of Contagion. EDWIN HERALD—The death of Boyd Stoye, at No. 233 Lagrange street, who died of diphtheria Monday, is the fifth death from that disease this winter occurring in the city block and on the west side of that street. Old buildings and bad sewerage are no doubt the cause of the continuing of the dreadful disease. The residents in that neighborhood should put their heads together to better the sanitary condition of the street and petition the common council to instruct the rich owners of the rotten dwellings and barns in that locality to remove them before all the children in that neighborhood perish. Two of the rotten concerns are owned by the Hood estate. J. W.

Kindergarten Circle Meeting. The meeting of the Free Kindergarten Circle was held at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Fitzgerald, No. 64 Washington street yesterday afternoon. Aside from the usual reports of the secretary and treasurer the library committee reported that 125 persons were now drawing books from the Circle's library. The industrial school began one month ago with ten pupils and now has thirty-five, but as yet no teacher has been secured. Kinch's officers of the Circle are corresponding with teachers in Detroit and Chicago.

Farmers' Club Defunct. The annual meeting of the Farmers' club did not materialize yesterday. The question to be discussed, "Is this Club Defunct or De Facto for the Future?" was answered by the non-attendance. Only four were present. Secretary Stoye said that the formation of other farmers' societies and other causes had brought about a dropping off in the club, until he should not try longer to revive the interest. The little gathering broke up after a short informal discussion on food and farm matters.

Mrs. Quinsey Brings Suit. Maria Quinsey began suit in the supreme court yesterday against George Quinsey, The Michigan Trust Company as executor and Grove Kinch. Mrs. Quinsey, the Chicago lady who committed suicide some months ago had assigned a certain mortgage of \$900 to his brother George. Mrs. Quinsey now seeks to have this set aside on the ground that Mr. Quinsey made such assignment, or was not of sound mind at the time when it was made.

Just a Small Starter. Joseph Schurack was fined \$50 and costs in the superior court yesterday morning for keeping his saloon open on election day. Judge Burlingame told him that being his first offense he proposed to let him off easily, but that the present small fine would be no criterion for the future.

Fire in a Dresser. The alarm of fire from box 723 at 3:20 yesterday was caused by a blaze in No. 520 Butterworth avenue. The fire originated in a dresser in some unaccountable manner. The house was owned by Mary Keefe and was occupied by Timothy Clark. The damage was small.

Burial Permits. Maria A. Clarke, No. 239 East street; Oak Hill. John C. Lunce, No. 97 Walnut street; Valley City.

Contagious Diseases. Cecilia Oppenheimer, age 3 years, No. 5 Blanche place; scarlet fever.

Better Late Than Never. But this time the ladies of the Fountain Street Episcopal church are among the first to give a grand supper, viz., on next Friday evening, December 15, at Good Templars' hall, McMillen block. On this occasion a large number of sensible Christmas gifts will be sold at very low prices. Supper from 8:30 to 9 o'clock. Admission free; supper, 25 cents.

State News in Brief. There is a whispered rumor, entirely sub rosa, of course, that when the ice becomes thick enough and favorable conditions present themselves, one of the old vessel hulks that has buried in the sand a couple of miles from shore is to be belauded with whiskey and "discussed" in the spring—yes! The cargo is there to be unloaded, taken to Chicago and used in "loading up" connoisseurs at 25 cents per drink. How much there is in the story we do not pretend to know, but it is quite the talk among certain classes. If it should prove true, "Favorite" whiskey will not be the only fraud on sale in the big exposition city next year.—Mourne Democrat.

Don't say that it don't pay to advertise. Last week we advertised for a lost shoe and it was found before we had even gone to press.—Almost Graphite.

Congressman Youmans' friends deny that he wants the third assistant postmaster generalship. All he desires is the Saginaw postoffice.

By foolishly poking a pole at his

brother Martin, aged 15, Fred Hoyer, of Dundee, destroyed one of the former's eyes.

Commissioner of Banking Sherwood has issued a call for a report of condition of all state banks at the close of business December 9.

Five Macomb county couples who have sued for divorce have concluded that marriage is a failure after giving it twenty years' trial.

A fourteen year old Muskegon girl loved whiskey so well that she will spend the next seven years at the industrial school at Adrian.

Ray Horning, an Adrian youth, went skating on the ice. Result: Both he and his rescuer may die from exposure.

An unknown man accidentally had a terrible gash cut in his neck with an ax in a lumber camp at Sauk's Head.

The cases of diphtheria at Coldwater are said to be due to a shallow driven well at a ward school.

Detroit is bustling for the national regatta next year, and will hang up \$3,000 in prizes.

The employees of a Jonsville mill have organized a brass band.

Maine county farmers are shipping hay to New England.

Richmond merchants have adopted the early closing scheme.

Escanaba has bonded herself for \$20,000 for park purposes.

Paw Paw is preparing to blossom out as a summer resort.

Tecumseh's water works are about ready for use.

Grand Haven is enjoying a building boom.

HOMEMADE PRESENTS.

Christmas Gifts to Be Fashioned by Deft Fingers.

There are hosts of dainty Christmas trifles in the big stores, but unless one has a plump pocketbook Christmas shopping is not a joy.

It is not all difficult to copy some of the prettiest of them, though, and save money by spending time.

I saw dozens of the loveliest new lamp shades in Japanese silk at \$3 and \$5 which deft fingers can duplicate at home very cheaply.

Some were purple passion flowers, others were delicate chrysanthemums, others were crumpled roses, but the most of them were gorgeous poppies of every hue.

Instead of forming a partial screen from the light these poppies cover the entire globe of the chandelier or gas jet. They look as if they had dropped over the globe, but in reality the petals are fastened to a brass ring which fits around the top of it. The ring is concealed by a narrow band of the petals of the flower.

The petals are large and are only three deep to avoid dimming the gaslight too much. Altogether but an hour's work should complete one of these effective gifts. Another shade, which is fastened to a partial screen against the globe, is a wide opened rose.

The petals, which are small and hard to curl near the "heart of the flower" are sewed to a foundation of silk which has been stretched tightly across a circular frame. Two or three buds and long rubber stems fall gracefully beside the flower.

All the materials can be obtained at the fancy stores where these are made, as well as directions for the intricate patterns of passion flowers and orchids.

For banquet or piano lamps a paper shade which looks very like silk may be made in half an hour at the cost of \$1.50.

The paper, which is of two shades, can be bought this winter already cut and crinkled for use.

Three inches from one end tie a ribbon of one of the two shades and at regular distances catch the paper over to its edge. This makes the deep fluting at the top.

The other end is finished by pressing one curved knuckle against the paper, which is crinkled so tightly that it takes whatever shape one wishes. When it is finished the paper stands out full and soft, showing both the shades.

Among the dozens of thoroughly convenient little trifles for our dressers that are useful because of their simplicity of construction one is a spacious basket of enameled bamboo finished with wadding of brilliant orange silk.

The frame of bamboo is eight inches long and three wide and stands firmly on four solid legs. The high straight back is a lattice of the bamboo sticks, but the receptacle proper which is fastened to the back is lined with silk over a spongy wadding. The wadding is laid upon pasteboard and loosely caught to it in one or two places. The long deep basket will hold a handkerchief, a watch, gloves, pins, wandering

pieces of jewelry, and is, besides, one of the prettiest ornaments of the bureau.

The second trifle is a pincushion. It was told at several fancy stores that these cushions are no longer in style, but nevertheless women cling to them in preference to the awkward little silver trays where pins all lie with their points toward you.

Since the cushions one buys already stuffed are too hard for convenience, it

is a good plan to yourself fill a rather small one with wool wadding and cover it with an embroidered dolly. A band of some of frilled lace may be added. A pincushion of use in hotels and while traveling is larger than an apple, but it is covered with a Chinese silk shading from green to pink in a very natural way. These cushions are almost the simplest gifts, but their convenience makes them most acceptable.

Glove cases and handkerchief cases are more handsomely embroidered and painted than ever before.

But such lovely figured silks are to be bought now that it is unnecessary to do the painting and embroidery one's self.

I found an ordinary handkerchief case folding like a book which was an exquisite and inexpensive gift.

The light green silk was softly wadded and scented and caught back of the corners with an artificial butterfly. The pattern on the silk was scattered butterflies of natural yellow and dark green stems.

This cost \$3.50 at the fashionable fancy store, but the silk can be purchased for \$1 a yard, and a yard is a generous allowance for the case.

Sofa pillows in bold conventional patterns, so fashionable just now, are easily made. The elderdown for filling them is somewhat expensive, however, costing for pillow eighteen inches square \$2.50.

The cover may be embroidered in a long slitch with cord silk. Another pretty cover is made of silk in a raised flower pattern. For a border artificial flowers may be used, and then you have made an elaborate and handsome gift.

"Italian" models, crocheted in loose chains of five stitches and caught in the third stitch of every alternating chain,



A NEW SOFA CUSHION.

makes dainty seats for the head or shoulders.

Crocheted undercloths in Roman stripes are as popular and pleasing as they have been for the past two or three years.

Book covers made of canvas sketchedly covered with landscapes in black and white or var-colored branches of flowers are pretty for literary friends.

Dollies and center pieces for table wear are exhibited by hundreds. Most of them are worked in what is commonly called buttonhole stitch. The patterns are large and dashing—oak leaf seems to be the prevailing design at present.

Oh, it is passing easy to choose a gift for any one of womankind. But a token of remembrance to a man is the bête noire of giving.

In the first place, a man's Christmas wishes are too few and trifles like matchboxes, key rings, paper weights and penholders are pretty, but nearly every man has a liberal supply of them. And besides it is such a deep-seated feminine conviction that men prefer something made by feminine fingers that they will bicker and bellow a piece of silk until the masculine recipient doesn't know whether to acknowledge it as a glove-case or a photograph holder; which ever it may be, he is sure not to like it, and will tuck it away in a forgotten nook.

It is much more sensible to bestow something a man can comprehend in one glance, and use because it is convenient.

A waste paper basket, which commemorates pleasant summers in the

Loaves of St. Mark's church.

It may be of interest, says the St. Louis Republic, to such readers as like to sentimentalize on sacred subjects to know that the "Holy Pigeons of St. Mark's" have been recognized as such by the authorities of Venice for more than a thousand years—ever since the year 877. In olden times it was the custom of the sacristans of St. Mark's church to release doves and pigeons, fettered with paper, after the religious services of Palm Sunday. The paper fetters partially disabled the poor birds, and such of those as did not escape were caught by the people who fatted them for Easter dinner. Sometimes one and sometimes a dozen of the poor, fluttering creatures would manage to break the paper thongs which bound wings and feet together, whereupon they almost invariably sought refuge on the roof and in the steeples of the historic old church. All of the escaped birds assumed a certain sacredness, and, being against the law to kill or harm them in any way, increased to enormous numbers. During the time of the republic the "Sacred Pigeons of St. Mark's" became objects of national solicitude, tons of grain being annually supplied for their maintenance. After the fall of the republic thousands of them starved to death and all would have died but for provision made by a pious old lady, whose will perpetually provides for them.

The Color of Indians. The color of the Indian race varies much individually, as does that of our own Caucasian race, and it also varies much with the different tribes. It is said to describe them in general terms as brown. Some tribes are of a decided light shade of brown, while others are so dark—the California coast tribes, for instance—as to almost suggest the negro. Numerous individuals have been noticed by travelers in some Indian tribes, as the Mandan, Zuni and others, who are so light that the idea of their descent from European peoples gained currency. It was chiefly this fact that lent weight to the theory propounded less than one hundred years ago that the colonies of Welsh had been planted in the wilds of America. As we now know, however, these light-colored Indians are simply of a natural light brown, or are albino. Of the latter class perhaps those at Zuni are the best known.

Blue-Eyed Great Men. Among great men of the world blue eyes have always predominated. Soocrates, Shakespeare, Locke, Bacon, Milton, Goethe, Franklin, Napoleon and Renan all had blue eyes. The eyes of Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow and Reuber are also of this color, and all the presidents of the United States except Gen. Harrison enjoyed the same cerulean color as to their optics.

Took the Wrong Patient. At the city of Utrecht, Holland, the servant maid of a family was taken with vomiting and other symptoms of cholera. Everybody ran for some medical man except the lady of the house herself, who, being in a nervous and debilitated condition, fell into a swoon.

admired was soon to be broken. "Can't he never be mended again, Uncle George?" he asked.—Harper's Young People.

SOME QUEER PEOPLE.

Characteristics of John Chinaman in Regard to His Children.

As a father, John idolizes his boys, but feels keenly the disgrace brought by the advent of a daughter. He does not consider her worthy of a name, but calls her number one, two or three, as the case may be. He ignores her entirely in telling the number of his children, counting only the boys. He considers her as without mind or soul, and denies her the advantages of education which her brother receives. As she grows up she is a slave in her own and her husband's house; and not till she is old does she receive love and reverence.

If a child is taken sick, says St. Nicholas, both John and his wife think the soul has wandered away, and steps are taken to recall it. The mother calls at the open door: "Soul, come home!" The father goes out to seek it, usually searching about the nearest bridge. At his cry of "Coming, coming!" the mother looks carefully about her floor and secures the first thing of life she sees. This may be a flea, or beetle, or other insect, but is supposed to have with it the missing spirit. It is wrapped up and joyfully placed under the pillow of the sick one, who is now expected to recover forthwith. If death comes instead, the child is buried summarily and with scant ceremony. John considers his own coffin one of the most valued and most necessary pieces of furniture for his best room, and his highest ambition is to have an elaborate funeral. He and the older members of his household have the tradition gratified in proportion to their wealth and the number of their descendants.

HE WAS ACCOUNTED FOR. An American Who Was Mistaken for a German in Paris.

A Boston lawyer, recalling some incidents of travel "on the other side" twenty years ago, says that he may have owed his life to police surveillance in France, according to the New York Sun.

He said he "I was in Paris, just after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, when Paris was a most unhealthy place for a German to be in. I then wore a yellow mustache, and my eyes being blue and my complexion fresh, I presume that I was taken for a German, and possibly for a spy, for one day on the street a group of soldiers saw me, and after a short discussion, they came after me on a run. My French was pretty good, I imagine, in those days, and I could not make them understand what I was trying to tell them. They were armed and determined, and were hustling me on at a lively pace, somewhere, that might have proved a very unhealthy place for me. Just as I had almost given up hope a couple of gentlemen appeared, and I hailed them. They either had more sense than the soldiers, or they understood bad French better, for they ordered my captors to stop and explain themselves. I piped up that I lived at—Boulevard des Capucines, when one of the policemen shrugged his shoulders and said: 'We know all that, monsieur. We have had you under our eyes for the last four days.' Then he turned to the soldiers and accented: 'Monsieur is an American. He is accounted for. You will allow monsieur to pass.' And they did."

SACRED PIGEONS OF VENICE. Tons of Grain Required to Care for the

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When the first doctor arrived without finding anybody at home, and saw the old lady lying as dead, he believed her to be the cholera patient, and, having brought an ambulance with him, sent the patient to the cholera hospital. Next the owner of the house returned with a doctor and was met at the door by the maid servant who had entirely recovered and was hale and hearty. One after the other the members of the family came home except the mother who was retained at the hospital until, after hours of anxious search, she was found in the cholera ward happily without having taken the infection.

A CHARMING WINTER CLIMATE. "One of the chief delights of America," a famous foreigner recently said, "is the remarkable diversity of climate and altitude. Every taste can be suited there." The rigor of our Northern winters tells on a great many constitutions, and such people are obliged to "winter south" or to move there altogether. To this large and increasing class North Galveston offers peculiar advantages at prices within the reach of the most modest purse. This new and coming commercial point offers business openings for the merchant; work for the laboring man; homes for the delicate; rich harvest to the fruit-grower—profits and pleasures for all. In no place in America is there better opportunity for safe investment. All classes of persons, therefore, are interested in the development of North Galveston, and any inquiry will be promptly answered and full information furnished by the local agent of the North Galveston Association.

REMOVAL. S. G. Johnson, manufacturer of the S. C. W. cigar has removed from 218 South Lafayette to 347 South Division street, where he is prepared to meet all his old patrons both wholesale and retail.

Christmas Review today.

Siegel's Cigar store will be open every evening until after Christmas.

Flour is now cheaper than it has been for many years. The celebrated "Lily White" is warranted to give satisfaction, and if you order of your grocer quickly you will get a valuable new pocket guide of Grand Rapids free.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO. Buy a Christmas present at No. 50 Canal street. Traveling bags, suitcases, leather novelties, robes, blankets, etc., make suitable presents.

Christmas Review today.

of all kinds and at prices that cannot be duplicated in the watchword at Friedrich's Music House for the next two weeks.

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IT IS ALL-PERVADING DUST AND DISEASE.

A Distinct and Specific American Affection.

Nearly Everyone Suffers From It.

It Strikes at Sight, Hearing, Smell and Speech; Courts Consumption and Paralysis and Causes Intense and Prolonged Suffering.

There is one disease prevalent in America which strikes so many people that it may be considered as all-pervading. Its victims are found among young and old. The healthiest and stoutest constitutions are not proof against it; the weakest invite it and the most carefully guarded person is not exempt from it. This disease is respiratory and loathsome. Its external aspect is disgusting, while its operation causes as much suffering as an acute disorder. It affects, speech, sight and hearing; it strikes at head, nose, throat, eyes, ears, lungs, stomach and heart; it reserves for its victims consumption, paralysis and physical rotteness; it poisons the system, corrupts the breath, and makes its victim an object of pity to all who come in contact with them.

THAT DISEASE IS CATARRH.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of our people suffer from this greater or lesser degree. So widespread is this complaint in America that it is called a national disease. There is not a city, nor a village, nor community of men in all this broad land that is free from it, and it has so far affected the entire population that and American is known the world over by the "Nasal twang" of his speech. It causes the constant hacking, spitting, coughing and other methods of clearing the nose, throat and lungs which are so common in public in this country that a foreigner is always surprised when it causes the partial deafness which over half of the people suffer from, the hoarseness and harshness of voice that distinguishes us, the expectoration which is almost universal, and the general prevalence of consumption. The cause is due, no doubt, to the asperity of our climate, the quick changes in temperature, the violent alterations of tropic heat and polar cold, and the little care that is exerted in its suppression. Scientifically speaking, the bacillus or germ of catarrh is absorbed easily from the catarrhal subject by those associated with him. It is given off from the sputa and in other ways is transferred to the mucous membrane of healthy people.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO STOP IT? The time has come when the disease should be suppressed. It threatens the health of the entire nation. To meet the situation there has grown up a distinct school of physicians who have studied and investigated the disease and who have devised means to conquer it. In Grand Rapids, where the cold winds cause its spread and bring it to everyone, we can congratulate ourselves that there are men who understand not only how to abate its violence, but how to remove it permanently from the system. Drs. Copeland and Graham are leaders among these, and their methods are so successful, that they have a national celebrity. "Dr. Copeland and his associates have done and are now doing a wonderful work in the direction of reducing the suffering and limiting the spread of catarrh," says a scientific journal. "They have formulated which have never been equaled and their system is such that under its operation the poorest people can secure their services."

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

New cases, old cases, chronic cases, cases of slight or serious form yield at once to their treatment. The cost is only \$5 a month, and all medicines are furnished free. Those afflicted with catarrh will do well to have the disease treated now, rather than expose themselves to the injuries, if not fatal effects of a harsh winter.

NEW CASES, OLD CASES, CHRONIC CASES, CASES OF SLIGHT OR SERIOUS FORM YIELD AT ONCE TO THEIR TREATMENT. THE COST IS ONLY \$5 A MONTH, AND ALL MEDICINES ARE FURNISHED FREE. THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CATARRH WILL DO WELL TO HAVE THE DISEASE TREATED NOW, RATHER THAN EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO THE INJURIES, IF NOT FATAL EFFECTS OF A HARSH WINTER.

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